The Pocahontas Times.

ou lds't read, learn that will keep Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep, Go to the woods and hills.—Longfellow.

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THE OLD TIME SCHOOL

SOME STATISTICS

The school of former days was housed in an unpretentious building and located amid grounds neither ample nor attractive. The furniture was awkward in construction and uncomfortable to those who had to use it. The walls and ceilings were blank and often black and dingy. The apparatus consisted of wood blackboards, chunks of chalk, incorrect maps and globes that served several purposes, but not the one for which they are supposed to be constructed. The grounds are denuded of natural attractions and disfigured with sundry abominations. The outbuildings were of the crudest possible construction, of the adjoining forests or thickets served in their stead.

The pupils ranged from four to twenty-five years of age. They were muscular, alert, ambitious and capable of doing the hardest mental and physical work. They had in their veins the best blood of the age and came from homes where work was a virtue, learning was respected, scholarship was prized and a large majority were ambitious to master the common school studies an complete the course at some academy. Of these a considerable number were anxious to go to college and looked forward to careers. They had a love for labor, a capacity to dig, a relish for conquest and a respect for results.

The course of study was prescribed in part, by the teacher, but more largely it was determined by the fancies of the parents, or the caprices of the child. When a study was selected each pupil went his own gait in his own way, his progress being limited by his ability and application. He referred from time to time to his teacher and under certain circumstances sought assistance in form of an explanation, or a suggestion. This was usually given in such a way as to require more work than would have been necessary to solve the problem unaided. It was one of the cardinal virtues of the old time school that the child did his own work. In those days the student had all the joy which comes from the mastery of tasks assigned. It never occurred to him that if a "sum" were difficult or a sentence involved, he could apply to his teacher and have all made clear.

The teacher was a man for the winter term and a woman in summer. They were both of mature years and possessed scholarly instincts and, to some extent, scholarly attainments. They were stern and sometimes harsh. They believed in their right to rule and they expected instant and absolute obedience. They had clear ideas of what the child should study [illegible] clear conceptions of what he could and should do for himself. They were rulers, directors, managers, and, in a sense, instructors. While they counseled and stimulated, yet they were not companions or associates. They were exemplars and models in dress, carriage, deportment, habits and accomplishments. They did good because goodness was one of their enduring characteristics.

Many of the school houses of the present time are constructed of suitable material and according to acceptable plans. A few of them have artistic decorations and attractive furnishings and in many of them modern furniture is found. Maps, charts, globes, slate blackboards, pictures, stationery and much other material adorn the rooms and are at the service of the teacher. In such schools the grounds are ample in size and graded into lawns and beautified with trees, shrubs and flowers and provided with walks and drives. The outbuildings are properly [illegible] and protected from public

dience is not as prompt as it was when their parents were children. They depend more largely upon each other and their teacher than in former times. Too many of them do not take kindly to work and trying situations. The course of study includes a long array of subjects and still longer list of topics. Text book work is commenced too early and in the earlier years is too difficult. The time spent on arithmetic and geography is out of all proportion to the demands made by these branches and is vastly in excess of the value of the results obtained.

A fraction of the teaching force has had academic and professional training and a larger fraction possess fair scholarship and unusual aptness for teaching. The smallest faction is grossly deficient in all these particulars. Less than a majority of the teachers are too young in years to be placed in charge of school children.

The most of the failures made by our teachers are due to lack of talent for the work, inadequate scholarship, and no professional training, a dislike for the service and a feeling that teaching is a temporary makeshift. Added to these is the teacher's greatest sin—an attempt to do for the child those things which can only be of service when the child does them for himself. In addition to these deficiencies and mistakes is too much time is given by the children to studying and attempting to learn isolated details and too little time to discovering, defining illustrating and mastering principles. They get a smattering of many things but do not master the printed page, comprehend the principles and processes of arithmetic, apply the definitions and rules of grammar, or understand the great underlying facts which determine the location of populations and the founding of industries.

In the illiterate nations of Asia the average daily pay for each man, woman and child is three cents; in Russia it is fourteen cents a day; in the United States it is forty-eight cents a day; in Massachusetts it is eighty-seven cents a day. The Asiatic nations spend nothing for public education. Massachusetts spends a larger sum per capita for education than any other community of equal property valuation.

The illiterate man earns $150 more than is necessary to supply his physical wants each year between his twenty-fifth and fifty-fifth birthdays. The man who has a common school education has $300 to his credit each year for the same period. The one having a high school education is able to save $600 a year, while a college trained man sees on the right side of the ledger $1,200 a year.

These figures bring home with tremendous force the claim recently made by an expert that the detaining of a boy at home for a single day costs the boy in the end, $10. Put in another form, the statement would be that each boy spends in school is worth $10 to him. No one can read these statements and not be impressed with the money value of education. If a man is worth $450 a year more to the State by having a high school education than the illiterate, the State necessarily has a large financial interest in his better training.

The average pay of a working man, each year in the State of Delaware, is $900 the average pay of such men in Massachusetts is $535. These two numbers bear substantially the same relation to each other as do the amounts expended by each State for public schools. While it is true that figures do not lie and that figures may [illegible] there can be no question but that it pays to educate and train, to give our boys and girls the best school advantages [illegible] the State can provide.

[illegible] specialist when we [illegible] the care of the [illegible] suffering [illegible]

Lewis Wetzel's Gun Go To Jamestown.

Morgantown yesterday contributed its quota to the Jamestown Exposition. The article which went was the old revolutionary rifle owned by Lewis Wetzel and used on the western frontiers during the Indian wars of 1777 up to 1804. The gun has been a remarkable history, and was owned by the most famous scout of that day, with the probable exception of Daniel Boon, Wetzel was a mysterious figure on the frontier seldom having much to say, not often telling of his deeds of daring, living a sober life, and yet he was a man with the courage of a lion, and the daring and endurance of the wild Indians whom he fought many a hand to hand encounter in the western wilderness His home was near wheeling, but he scouted alone over country between Pittsburg and Kentucky, gliding steadily through the woods, attacking any straggling Indians who crossed his path.

There are on record well authenticated cases of twenty-three Indians who met their death at the hands of Wetzel, several of them in close and desperate conflict and sometimes with the odds largely against him. He was a man of great strength and of remarkable activity, and being a dead sure shot, and an expert in loading, his long rifle as he ran, a feat few could do, he always came off victorious in his combats. His rifle carried a half ounce ball, and was a heavy and very accurate weapon. The Indians called it the gun that was "always loaded," because of his ability to load and fire so quickly. On one occasion he killed four Indians who were trying to catch him. One of them succeeded in seizing hold of the gun and in the scuffle for its possession Wetzel finally shot his antagonist through the head. The barrel of the old rifle shows a cut in the steel said to have been made by a blow of the Indian's tomahawk in that deadly encounter when Wetzel skillfully caught the descending weapon on his rifle.

At the close of the Indian wars in 1795 the old scout's occupation was gone and he disappeard almost from notice for years, and until Judge Elwin S. Duncan, and subsequently Alexander S. Withers collected the facts in his strange and remarkable life, and they were made known to the reading public about eighty years ago. His gun came near disappearing also, but tradition clung to it. About 60 years ago, the flintlock was taken off and a percussion lock was substituted. The work was done by a blacksmith then living in Wetzel county, named James Myers. He kept track of the gun, and it was through his effort many years later that it was found and reprocured it at the instance of Hu Maxwell bought it from Mr. Myers, and still owns it. When it first came into the hands of its present owner it was in a state of neglect, and was badly rusted. When the barrel was cleaned, and the rust scraped off, the initials of Lewis Wetzel were found on the barrel. The letters had been cut, apparently, with a small drill, and consisted of little holes forming the crude outlines of L. W.

The rifle was exhibited at the Fort Henry centennial at Wheeling in 1882, and for some years after that time was left in the care of Judge C. L. Cramer of Wheeling while its owner was absent in the west. After the death of Judge Cramer the gun was brought to Morgantown.

The gun has not been fired since it came into the possession of its present owner. A history of the weapon was published about a year ago in the magazine "Forest and Stream."—Morgantown Chronicle.

WANTED—Timber land running from five hundred to three thousand acres.

Realty Construction Co.
500 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Back to the Old Home

Farmer Foy lived just over the line in McKean county, Pa., and he sold several head of cattle one spring to a cattle buyer of Crawford county. Among the lot was a three year old heifer, born and raised on the Foy farm. Great difficulty was encountered in getting this young animal away from her native place, but the drover at last succeeded in driving her along with the rest to the railroad station, whence they were all shipped to Meadville, Salamanica a roundabout course of one hundred and fifty miles.

Four week later farmer Foy was awakened late one night by the crying of cow. The crying was so unusal and so loud and persistent that by and by the farmer got up and dressed and went out to see what it all meant. He could scarcely believe his eyes when he discovered that the animal that had been making all the fuss was the three year old heifer that he had sold to the cattle buyer a month before. She was standing at the bars of the barn yard and calling lustily to be let in. She was promptly let in and she lay down in her old place as if she had never left it.

Next day it was discovered that the creature was thin and footsore and plainly worn by long travel Foy being a native of Crawford county was a subscriber to one of the Meadville papers, and in the weeks issue that came the day after the return of the heifer he saw her advertised as an astray, she having broke out of her inclosure one night of the previous week. A reward was offerd for her return. That the heifer had found her way back to her old home over a distance of at least one hundred miles, in traveling which it was necessary for her to cross the Alleghany river three time, as well as others large streams there could be no doubt, and that in her anxiety to get back she had not spared time to do much eating by the way, was shown by her emaciated condition How she, a strange cow traveling through a strange land managed to escape detention by some one as an astray, and by some one as an astray and by what marvelous instinct she found her way way back to her native pasture are things no one will ever know. It is hardly necessary to say that Farmer Foy promptly returned to her purchaser the price he had received for her and that the animal remained all the rest of her days on the farm to which she had made so remarkable a journey.

For sale—Good two horse [illegible] spring tooth harrow

Railroad Revelations

The usually prosaic hearings before the inter-state commerce commission were enlivened Thursday by the testimony of W. N. Page president of the Tidewater railroad up to the time that road and the Deepwater railroad were merged into one system. Under oath he told the story, so far as he knows it, of the inside history of this road a road that has been built without a bond. He told of having been given a letter of credit to the amount of $18,000,000 to build the Tidewater railroad and of having spent more than $20,000,000 a ready on its construction. He told of how H. H. Rodgers and H. H. Hyams the latter a Boston millionaire, were the two men whom he supposed were backing the project, and added that there might be some one else behind it, about whom he knew no more than the most casual spectator in the room. This latter man of mystery seems to be none other than John D Rockfeller.

The whole thing came out in the hearing of the complaint of the Loop Creek Colliery Company and the Deepwater railroad to compel the Chesapeake and Ohio to enter into satisfactory traffic agreements.

He testified that he had in his pocket a letter of credit on the International Trust Company of Boston for $18,000,000, and that his draft on that trust company had amounted to $20,000,000 and he yet could not swear who had put it there and furthermore, that he did not personally know any one connected with the institution, and if he went into the place of business to get a check cashed he would have to be identified.

He said that he was only a figurehead as president of the road, and owned little or no stock in it, but did enjoy confidential relations with the men who are financing it.

Speaking about the inception of the enterprise, he said that it was not the original intention of the people owning the Virginia railroad to build tidewater, but to build only a short line connecting the Norfolk and Western and the Chesapeake and Ohio. The Chesapeake and Ohio, however, could not, and would not, afford his people an outlet, and the Virginia railroad has been the result.

He said that the Chesapeak and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western through Presidents Stevens and Johnson, had offered him every sort of proposition if he would not go to tidewater, and had offered to handle his traffic on practically his own terms if he would not go to tidewater.

He said that the Chesapeake and Ohio is today playing the dog in the manger; that it today developing six new counties, when its facilities are confessedly inadequate to handle the output of the counties it now gets coal from.

He said that on April 22 the Tidewater and Deepwater roads had been consolidated, and capital stock amounting to $33,500,000 had been authorized. Mr Page said that he thought that he could produce documentary evidence to prove that he had brought more capital into the States of Virginia and West Virginia than any other one man had ever done.

After he had concluded his testimony, Mr Page stated that it was the ultimate plan to extend the Virginian railroad through to the Great Lakes.

In view of the testimony, of Mr Page, it is believed that the man back of Mr Rodgers is John D. Rockfeller. It is evident that to carry the project through to the Great Lakes will require a great deal more money than Mr Rogers can put up himself.

ELECTRIC LIGHT

All bills become due on the first day of each month for Electric Energy used the preceding month, and to be paid at the office of the Company, on or before the tenth of the month.

In default of payment of any bill within ten days from the date it is due, the service may be discontinued without notice.

Mar. 22nd, 1907. Marlinton Light & Water Co.

Peculiar Case

Baltimore Md., William Waggoner, thirty three years old, of Deer Run, Pendleton county, W. Va., patient at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, this city is speedily regaining health as a result of the transfusion of a large quanity of blood into his veins, which had been heroically given to save his life by Joseph Kelley, of Baltimore. The operation was performed several days ago by Dr Stephen H. Watts, assistant resident surgeon at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. It was most delicate and had to be performed with the utmost skill

Mr Waggoner came to Baltimore several weeks ago. He has been suffering with anemia for several months. Upon arriving it was at once seen that his condition was critical. Dr Watts realized the seriousness of his condition, and he decided on the transfusion of blood into the man's veins. He informed Mrs Hannah Waggoner, the young man's mother, of the fact

Mrs Waggoner suggested that she send for her daughter, Miss Elsie Waggoner, to come to Baltimore for the purpose of donating her blood. Mrs Waggoner immediately telegraphed for the young lady, and willing to give up anything to save her brother's life, Miss Waggoner caught the next train and came to Baltimore. However, in the meantime, the condition of Mr Waggoner became worse and Dr Watts got Mr Kelley, who was in one of the public wards, to give up some of his blood Kelley is a big healthy Irishman, and he willingly consented to donate as much blood as the physicians saw fit to take from his veins.

The two men were placed in positions beside one another and the blood vessel of the right arm of one was sewed to that of the left arm of the other. It took many minutes for the transfusion and after the surgeon saw that sufficient blood had been received into Mr Waggoner's veins the blood vessels were sewed and each put into a proper state. Immediately the condition of Mr Waggoner improved.

Cass

It rained and then got cold.

A number of old soldiers boarded the train Tuesday for Richmond to attend the Reunion.

John Will Carpenter will soon have his dwelling house and barber shop completed.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Griffie Sheets, daughter, May 23rd.

Joe Call says he has the cage prepared; next it's the bird.

Jessie Hudson, of Greenbank, and Miss Alice Wade, of Mill Gap, Virginia, were in town Tuesday.

Russel Chestnut and wife have returned from Washington city, where they spent their honeymoon, and will go to housekeeping here. We are glad to welcome them.

Squire Hudson and daughter Ruth are over on a visit to his son, Ward Hudson.

Mrs. Russel Chesnut is spending a few days with her parents this week.

Harper Beverage, of Cloverlick, was in town this week.

Mrs Jack Cassell and Mrs. Sam Cassell, of Wanless, were in town this week.

Miss Mamie Sheets has returned to her home at Sitlington, after spending some time with friends here.

The Postoffice law authorities are just laughing over a good joke on themselves. It seems that there has been a lot of fraud with matrimonial advertisements in the middle west. An enterprising lady, Mrs Lancaster and her daughter Garnet were at the bottom of it, and after some trouble the postoffice inspectors ran the crowd and subpoenaed one of Miss Garnet's victims to testify against her. But she is wise and married the man in question the day they were to be brought into court, and now it is her husband, not the government, that will testify against her.

Dunmore.

There seems to be a cold wave passing over.

Mrs Rebecca Miller is on the sick list again.

George Myers has moved to town.

We are glad to see Mrs George Siple out again. She is visiting at Dunmore.

Shoaf Keiser, of Alleghany county, and Mrs. Phoebe Mann, of Edray, are visiting relatives here.

Mrs. Emma J. Fowler, of Huttonsville, is visiting her old home here.

Mack Gilmore has gone to Virginia to work with the Williams engineers.

The Hon John Adam McNeel, of Rockbridge county, spent Monday night with E. N. Moore

Mrs. C E. Pritchard was called to Bartow to see her sister who is quite ill.

John S. Jackson, Rob, Cam and Lawrence McLaughlin left Friday for Richmond.

Mrs. Bessie Hughs went to Seebert this week.

David Sheets is putting a lot of fine oak lumber to Sitlington.

B B Campbell, E N. Moore and Charles Nottingham all lost valuable horses last week.

Auctioneer Swecker will be in Marlinton June 4 and 5, court days, and will sell a lot of fine lands, horses and goods.

Be A Man.

Foolish spending is the father of poverty. Do not be ashamed of hard work. Work for half price rather than be idle. Be your own master, but do not let society or fashion swallow up your individuality—hat, coat and boots. Do not eat up or wear out all that you earn. Compel your selfish body to spare something for profit's sake. Be stingy to your own appetite, but merciful to other's necessities. Help others, and ask for help for yourself. See that your are proud. Let your pride be of the right kind. Be to proud to wear a coat you cannot buy; too proud to be in company that you cannot keep up with in experience; too proud to lie, or steal, or cheat; too proud to be stingy; in short, be a man of integrity and individuality.

Commissioners Sale

Pursuant to decree of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county entered in the case of W. J. Yeager, Administrator of Peter D. Yeager against John T. McGraw on the 4th day of April, 1907, the undersigned Special commissioner will on Tuesday the 4th day of June, 1907, sell at the front door of the Court House of Pocahontas county, at public auction to the highest bidder 112¼ acres of land situated at Travelers Repose on Greenbrier River in Pocahontas county, West Virginia; said lands are valuable as a town sit farm, part thereof are under cultivation and would make a desirable home.

Terms of sale: Said land will be sold for cash or so much there of as will pay the sum of $3475.00 with interest thereon from the 2nd day of April, 1907, until paid.

L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioner.

I, J. H. Patterson, clerk of the Circuit court of Pocahontas County, certify that the above named Special commissioner has executed bond according to law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk

GRAND BARGAINS

WE ARE STILL MAKING TO

The People of Hestermans

Our goods are marked to cash prices. Short profits and quick sales are our motto. Just received a car of feed and flour. [illegible] we have a good flour we can sell at $4.50 per bbl. We want to treat the trade right, and fair dealing is all we ask. We are in the market for Wool, and hope to serve you so we get.

[illegible]
Hosterman's, W. Va.

Order of Publication

State of West Virginia,
Pocahontas County to-wit:

At rules held in the Clerk's office of the circuit court of said county on the first Monday in the month of May 1907.

The State of West Virginia
vs
The Washington, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad Company, a corporation.

The object of the above entitled suit is to subject to sale for the benefit of the school fund the mineral leases formerly owned by the said railroad company and which were sold for delinquent taxes due thereon and purchased by the State upon the following tracts of land.

1—466 acres on the waters of Leather Bark in Greenbank district, and known as the Collins tract.

2—600 acres and 316 acres on the waters of Leather Bark and known as the McCutcheon tracts.

3—100 acres on Back Alleghany Mountain and known as the Geiger tract.

4—1000 acres adjoining Cassel and Co. on said Alleghany mountain, known as the Geiger tract.

5—732 acres on Back Alleghany mountain, W. A. Gum tract.

6—110 acres on Back Alleghany mountain, L. Swink tract.

7—1000 acres on Back Alleghany Mt. D. McLaughlin tract

8—110 acres, Back Alleghany mountain, J. Wanless tract.

9—227 and 320 acres on Alleghany Mt. W. Cassell land.

10—550 acres, Alleghany Mt. A. Hevener land.

11—1025 and 200 acres, Leatherbark Creek, A. Curry land.

12—2900 acres, Mitchels Mt. J. B. McCutcheon.

13—140 acres on Head of Knapps Creek, Huntersville District, Samuel Curry land.

14—405, Little Levels district, I. H. and N. Smith land.

And it appearing by affidavit filed that the said Washington, Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad Company is a foreign corporation it is ordered that the said Washington Cincinnati and Saint Louis Railroad Company do appear here within one month after the first publication of this order anddo what is necessary to protect its interest in this suit.

A copy teste:
J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.
N. C. McNeil, Solicitor.

Commissioners Sale

Pursuant to decree entered in the Chancery Cause of Peter L. Cleek and others against Adaliza Fleshman and others on the 5thday of April, 1907, the undersigned Special Commissioners will on Tuesday the 4th day of June, 1907, sell at public auction at the front door of the Court House of Pocahontas county, subject to the dower interest of Maggie F. Cleek therein, 81 acres of land situated on Knapps Creek in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, and known as the William H. Cleek home place; said land is nearly all under cultivation, lies on Knapps Creek, would make a desirable farm or grazing property and is convenient to schools and churches

Terms of sale: Sufficient cash in hand to pay costs of suit and expenses of sale, and the residue upon a credit of six and twelve months; the purchaser executing bonds with good personal security bearing interest from date and the title to said property to be retained as ultimate security.

H. S. RUCKER
and L. M. McCLINTIC,
Special Commissioners.

I, J. H. Patterson, Clerk of the Circuit court of Pocahontas county, certify that the above named Special Commissioners have executed bond as required by law.

J. H. PATTERSON, Clerk.

Farm for Sale

300 hundred acres on North Fork of Anthony Creek, 6 miles south of Hillsville. 75 acres bottom land, good house, two good apple orchards, cattle barn in good repair, 10 acres meadow and the balance in timber and pasture. Will be sold on easy terms. Call on or address [illegible]